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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## Brezhnev finds U.S. cool to arms talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev accused the United States Wednesday of dragging its feet at nuclear missile talks in Geneva and called for an agreement on a two-thirds reduction in medium-range atomic weaponry by 1990.

The Soviet leader, who was talking to representatives of the Socialist International, also firmly rejected President Reagan's notion of "linkage" in Soviet-American relations, according to the official news agency Tass.

Brezhnev said Moscow viewed patient and constructive talks aimed at real reductions in East-West arms levels as the only way to solve current world tensions. He suggested that the United States had displayed a different attitude at the Geneva talks. "The initial stage of these talks gives rise to a certain weariness because of the obvious reluctance of the other side to look for a basis of a mutually acceptable agreement," the Soviet leader said.

The Geneva negotiations, which started in November, aim at limiting deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The United States is calling on Moscow to remove its triple-warhead SS-20 missiles and plans to deploy the Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles of its own from next year if the talks reach no agreement.

Both sides agreed to strict secrecy at the start of the negotiations. Brezhnev's remarks Wednesday indicating Soviet impatience with their progress, was the first substantial comment on them from either Washington or Moscow. The Soviet president renewed earlier calls for a moratorium on further missile deployment and for an agreement reducing current missile stocks by hundreds of units.

But for the first time, he outlined in public a possible timetable for these cuts. "It would be possible, for instance, to cut by 1990 the present amount of medium-range nuclear armaments by each side to one-third or even less," he said.

The president said the two sides could agree to a stage-by-stage reduction that would mean "cutting the arsenals of both in the next few years by approximately one-third and then going further ahead." Western diplomats said the proposal of a two-thirds cut has already been made in private by Soviet officials in talks with U.S. officials.

They said Brezhnev's comments Wednesday did not contain any substantially new proposals because he based his calls for sharp reductions in arms on the premise that there was a balance of power between East and West. The Soviet Union says that both sides have "about 1,000 medium-range nuclear missile carriers."

The U.S. side rejects this argument and says a build-up of more than 150 SS-20 missiles over the past few years has given Moscow a major advantage and left the West dangerously exposed.

The Soviet president rejected outright Reagan's demands that arms questions be linked with Moscow's behavior generally in foreign affairs and that the Kremlin agree to show restraint in its dealings with Third World states.

"The tangled knot of conflict situations and disputed problems in the world cannot be cut by any sword. The only way is the way of patient constructive talks, talks ensuring a real reduction and destruction of arms," he added.

Brezhnev's remarks came at a meeting with leaders of the Socialist International Council on Disarmament at the Kremlin. The group included Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of Finland's Social Democratic Party, Ajawal-Hacker, senior official in the Austrian Socialist Party.

The Socialist International, which groups more than 50 Socialist and Social Democrat parties, has been trying to find ways of facilitating East-West agreements on arms cuts.

Brezhnev said Moscow was still keen to draw up with the United States a general agreement of principles outlining the aims of the two sides in trying to cut nuclear arms in Europe. "We continue to hope for a positive reaction from the USA, he added.

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KEEPING WARM: Ralph Edmonds, a former construction worker, survived during Detroit's sub-zero temperatures by attaching plastic garbage bags to building heat exhaust vents. He is shown here using his contraption to keep warm in Detroit's back alleys.

## U.S. acts to plug information leaks to media

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued new guidelines Tuesday in his campaign to end the leaks to the media of classified National Security Council information. Under the new rules, employees who have access to such information must sign a cover sheet affixed to the classified documents in which they promote.

The new guidelines, sent to several departments and agencies, retrack a previous rule under which employees were banned from contacts with reporters in which classified National Security Council matters or classified intelligence information are discussed, unless the meeting was approved in advance by a senior official.

After any such meeting with a reporter, the

government official had to file a memo on what was discussed.

David R. Gergen, communications director at the White House, said the old order had "a chilling effect on the legitimate flow of information."

The previous rule was issued Jan. 12 to stem what Reagan called a "haemorrhage" of leaks of classified information. Reagan had also warned that his administration would investigate any leaks "by all legal methods."

Gergen said Reagan's efforts to stop leaks have "sent a message through the ranks that the president regards unauthorized disclosure of classified information as a serious matter."

Under the new guidelines, people who handle NSC information must "hold the

number of persons having access to such information to the absolute minimum consistent with the efficient operations of the NSC system, and will strictly control document dissemination and reproduction to carry out existing law.

The memo sent to departments and agencies did not spell out any new punishment for violators. That matter, said Gergen, will be reviewed by a group headed by Attorney General William French Smith.

Gergen said the guidelines reflect "a very determined effort by all concerned to draw a proper balance between the legitimate needs of the public's right to know and the needs of the government in protecting classified information."

The radio said Libya had also protested the alleged interception to the Greek government and to the IATA.

The state-run radio did not say why it took the Libyan government so long to announce the reported incident.

Libya's relations with President Ronald Reagan's administration have been tense since two F-14 Tomcats from the American 6th fleet in the Mediterranean shot down two Soviet-made SU-22 Libyan jets over the Sidra Gulf last August.

The Pentagon said at the time the Libyan warplanes fired at the Tomcats during Sixth Fleet exercises in Sidra Gulf, forcing the U.S. jets to shoot back and run the Libyan fighters.

Linking the vote to Bonn's new program would prove the government's ability to take action, Genscher said.

Re-elected in October 1980, the coalition has 269 of the 498 Bundestag seats, a majority of 40. The vote is likely to be held next Friday.

The new economic measures include a 10 percent bonus to firms for any investment they make above their average investments in

the latest rise on the depressed state of the economy and recent severe weather. He forecast the government program would take at least six months to show effect.

Schmidt, angered by well-publicized differences in his coalition government, said last week that he would resign if his Social Democratic Party (SPD) and their Free Democratic (FDP) allies could not agree on an economic initiative.

His surprise decision to ask for a confidence vote was only the second occasion a West German chancellor has taken such action. His predecessor, Willy Brandt, resorted to this tactic in 1972 to bring about earlier elections.

Schmidt, who said publicly-aired differences over the government plan had not helped the economy, expected the vote to strengthen his position as chancellor.

"I want to show clearly beyond parliament, but also within the two parliamentary parties, that this government enjoys broad confidence," he declared.

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# Center plans fishermen's cooperative

By Habib Rahaman  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 — The Jeddah-based Fisheries Development Center is involved in a number of projects designed to help Saudi Arabia's estimated 4,000 artisan fishermen. One of its latest projects is a fishermen's cooperative, the country's first, to be opened in Tuwaiq, 80 kilometers north of Jeddah. The cooperative will be opened with the help of the Department of Cooperatives in the Ministry of Labor and the governor of the Tuwaiq region.

According to Fouad A. Daghstani, the center's director, the cooperative will help fishermen transport their catch by refrigerator trucks and establish ice plants and cold storage facilities. It will also help them market their fish, if they so desire, but will not act as a middleman.

In another project being carried out under the center's aegis, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water recently signed an agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to establish a fish farm 40 kilometers north of Jeddah on the Red Sea coast. Two experts have already started preliminary work, and a plot measuring 300 by 300 meters has been granted for the project by the

mayor of Jeddah.

The fish farm, to be built at a cost of SR10 million, will conduct experiments on four species of Tilapia brought from Egypt and Kenya. It will also examine the most important fish in Saudi Arabia and whether mullet, milk fish and sardine can be developed in ponds.

According to Daghstani, results of the experiments will be made available to private companies and individuals interested in opening commercial fishing centers. "By giving the findings to the public, our hope is that fishing farms will be able to supply the market with more fish at reasonable prices," he said.

The center has explained to the Ports Authority the importance and advantages of having special ports for fishermen, and accordingly the Ports Authority has started work on fishing ports at Jubail and Dharan in the Eastern Province. It is also planning to build a fish port on the Red Sea coast.

The possibilities of introducing some fresh-water fish in dam waters like Jizan and in the lakes of Al-Ajaf, 160 kilometers south of Riyadh, and in Al Ahsa are being studied by the center. "We want to make use of the water before it is used for cultivation," Daghstani explained.

## FINAL EXIT

A.A. KANDIL & ASSOCIATES CO. NATIONAL AUTOS announces that Mr. Renato M. Langit, Filipino national, and holder of Passport No. 821041; issued at Manila, Philippines on 3rd May, 1979 with an expiry date of May 1, 1983; has been issued with a final exit visa.

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## Riyadh society to build complex for poor families

### Madinah U hosts conference

## Drugs, alcohol combat to be debated

By Maher Abbas  
Arab News Staff

and the media men from the Islamic world, he added.

MADINAH, Feb. 3 (SPA) — The board of directors of the Riyadh Welfare Society meeting under Prince Salman, Riyadh governor Tuesday approved the minutes adopted in regard to the Deriyah welfare complex, which comprises six buildings with a school, a clinic, a mosque, gardens, luna parks and housing accommodations.

Tenders will be invited for the project within two weeks and work is expected to begin in four months. Poorer families in Deriyah and neighboring rural areas will benefit from the SR50 million project.

The board has also approved his plan to conduct a study on the deserving cases. It was briefed on the 60,000 share certificates, worth SR900,000, bought for the society from the central region's consolidated electricity company.

At present, 12,000 families benefit from the society through annual pensions, which amount to SR18 million.

## Saudi-Sino cultural meeting due

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 (CNA) — The Saudi-Sino Permanent Committee on Cultural Cooperation will hold its fourth session in Taipei Feb. 22. Dr. Mahmoud Safar, deputy minister of higher education, will leave for Taipei later this month leading the Kingdom's delegation.

The delegation will also include representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education.

The permanent committee was established three and a half years ago, and its first session was held in Riyadh in 1978. It has since sponsored a number of cultural and educational exchange programs, including the exchange of students, professors, books, periodicals.

Delegates of the two countries are expected to review the current exchange programs and discuss ways of expanding existing cooperation at the forthcoming session.

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*Over Golan annexation*

## Nonaligned motion calls for severing Israel ties

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 3 (AP) — Key nonaligned countries drafted a resolution Tuesday night that would have the General Assembly call on all U.N. members to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel because of its Dec. 14 annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

The resolution was expected to be handed in Wednesday and adopted before the 157-

nation assembly concludes its current emergency session on the annexation. The emergency session, started last Friday and likely to run to next Friday, was called by the Security Council after the United States on Jan. 20 vetoed a vaguely worded council resolution for sanctions to punish Israel for the annexation.

Only the council can impose mandatory sanctions on U.N. members. No assembly resolutions are mandatory except those dealing with U.N. dues and other internal matters. But the newly drafted resolution seemed likely to pass by a large majority, gaining some weight from that.

Its authors included Cuba, Oman, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria itself, members of the nonaligned working group on Palestine.

Besides diplomatic, trade and cultural relations, the intended resolution calls on all U.N. members to "suspend economic, financial and technological assistance" to Israel, also suspend any military assistance to that country and refrain from supplying it with or acquiring from it, any weapons or related equipment.

The text "also calls upon all member states to cease forthwith individually and collectively all dealings with Israel in order to totally isolate it in all fields." The resolution "calls upon all United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international institutions to conform their relations with its provisions."

It concludes by asking Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to follow up implementation of its provisions; report on that every two months to U.N. members and the Security Council, and submit a comprehensive report to the assembly's next regular session starting next Sept. 14.

The intended resolution declares that Israel's decision "to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights" constitutes an act of aggression under the U.N. Charter.

"These arbitrary procedures, because of their provocative nature, seriously jeopardize the chances of finding a peaceful settlement in the Near East," she said.

## EEC condemns annexation of Golan, Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 3 (R) — The European Community has condemned Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and East Jerusalem and said it regarded both actions as null and void. Ambassador Edmonde Dever of Belgium was speaking Tuesday on behalf of the 10-nation community at an emergency special session of the General Assembly summoned to deal with Israel's recent decision to apply its laws to the territory occupied in the 1967 war.

"The ten formally reaffirm that they consider the 14 December 1981 law concerning the Golan Heights, as well as the fundamental law of 31 July 1980 concerning Jerusalem, as null and void and without juridical effect on the international level," she declared.

Ambassador Dever also said the members of the community "warn the government of Israel about the consequences of these measures," which exacerbated the dangers of a situation that was already extremely tense and complicated.

"These arbitrary procedures, because of their provocative nature, seriously jeopardize the chances of finding a peaceful settlement in the Near East," she said.

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## arab news Middle East

### ELF warns of massacre in Eritrea

KUWAIT, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) has called on the Arab League, the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement "to shoulder their responsibility in preventing the massacre of the Eritrean people which the Ethiopian government was embarking on a plan to 'totally wipe out the Eritrean revolution.'"

"The new scheme of Addis Ababa regime emphasizes anew the aggressive policies of the Ethiopian regime and its unpeaceful trends," the statement said.

The call came in a statement issued Tuesday by the front's office here in response to a declaration by the Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam Monday that his government was embarking on a plan to "totally wipe out the Eritrean revolution."

"In the past we did show a lot of good will toward the United States. Since we have never seen any reverse good will...there is no hope for future relations," Velayati, who became foreign minister Dec. 15, complained that the United States is not honoring the "spirit" of the Algiers agreement that ended the hostage crisis a year ago.

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For special status in EEC

# Bonn rejects Papandreu plea

BONN, Feb 3 (Agencies) — Talks here between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did nothing to bring the two governments closer on their views of Greek action within the European Community and the Atlantic Alliance, a reliable source said here Wednesday.

The source said Schmidt had reiterated that Greece should pull its weight as a partner within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), aiming at consensus and not at carving out a special position.

On the issue of West German military aid to Turkey, Schmidt told his guest Tuesday that Bonn would continue to supply aid to both Turkey and Greece, in a ratio of 5 to 3½ and that this was due to Turkey's greater territory. The source said that the chancellor had added that arms were not being supplied to prevent the two nations from rearming against each other.

Turning to the Greek position in the EEC — Papandreu's Socialist government has

recently dissociated itself from its nine partners on the Mideast, Poland and sanctions against the Kremlin, while demanding to renegotiate membership — Schmidt advised the Greek premier to "have a few years' patience." Papandreu was to meet with Schmidt's predecessor Willy Brandt, who heads the Socialist International, before flying home Tuesday after talks with Defense Minister Hans Apel.

Papandreu said Tuesday he will ask the EEC to approve proposals giving Greece special status within the community. He said the Common Market, which Greece joined a year ago, was currently reexamining its policies. In this context, Greece intends to present "a set of proposals which we expect will receive positive attention by the community and will make it easier for Greece to meet the tough competition," he said.

This special relationship is expected to be approved by the community, he said. The Greek Socialist leader said his party, which came to power last October, had

always believed Greece should have sought special status from the outset. He said EEC rules, including a customs union and free of capital and labor within the community, would not work for a country relatively behind in development.

His talks with Schmidt had given him the chance to discuss the problems of Cyprus, over one-third of which was still under Turkish occupation following the 1974 invasion of the island, he said. Papandreu said firmly that the lengthy negotiations to settle the island's problems, based on proposals by former U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, would not be successful.

He said the real problem was that the problems were not being negotiated by leaders of the island's Greek and Turkish communities, but by Nicosia and Ankara. Greece was ready to take all its military forces off the island if Turkey would do the same. The present U.N. peacekeeping force could remain there while the leaders of both communities resolved their internal differences, he said.

Three Western navies pumped several million dollars into the economy of this city of some 371,000, Kenya's second largest. Hotels and curio shops were packed to capacity. Many went back to their ships laden with wood and soapstone carvings of African wildlife, T-shirts, batiks and carved walking sticks. The U.S. Embassy estimated that each of the 8,000 American sailors spent about \$300 in Mombasa — for a total of \$2.4 million — to say nothing of the bill for the ship's replenishment.

By conservative estimate, the calls of the

## BRIEFS

AALBORG, Denmark, (AP) — An explosion ripped through a floating dock at the Aalborg Shipyard Tuesday night, killing four persons and injuring two, police said Wednesday. The explosion, believed caused by welding gas, opened a large hole in the floating dock and flung the dead and injured into the water. The ferry *Borgor*, owned by Fred Olsen Line of Norway, had been disassembled and one of the sections was in the floating dock hit by the blast.

JAKARTA, (AFP) — A group of some 30 Indonesian intellectuals has published a statement opposing President Suharto's candidate in the 1983 presidential election. The petitioners include dissident poet Rendra, the head of the Jakarta League of Human Rights and several members of the Petition of 50 Group (which includes retired generals, former ministers and top officials).

MANILA, (AFP) — Leaders of four major opposition parties in the Philippines have agreed to form a new political movement that will work for "the termination of dictatorial rule and the restoration of democ-

racy." Signing the agreement were former Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party, Jose Laurel of the Nationalist Party, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada of the People's Might (Laban) Party and lawyer Luis Jose of the Filipino Democratic Party (FDP).

BANGKOK, (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived here Wednesday from the Philippines on a three-day official visit during which he will have talks with Thai leaders on the Thai-Cambodian border situation. In a statement, he said he would also discuss the stability of Southeast Asia, to which the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had contributed, and the prospects for world peace.

SALISBURY, (AFP) — Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has rejected all possibility of a "Lancaster House" style agreement similar to that which secured independence for Zimbabwe to settle the problem of Namibia.

## Kenyan sacked from council for using 'charms'

NAIROBI, Feb. 3 (AFP) — The election of a Nairobi town councilor has been annulled because he was found to have used "magic charms" on polling day, press reports said Wednesday.

A court found Orunga James Awino guilty of asking a magician to spread a charm powder contained in a cow horn around a voting booth in the 1979 elections so that electors would vote for him. He also asked the magician to warn voters they would be cursed if they did not choose the right man, the court heard.

The sacked councilor was ordered to pay the costs of the trial, in a case which provides a reminder that witchcraft, though banned in Kenya, still flourishes. Sometimes, it also has more tragic consequences. The Kenyan News Agency reported that a retired police officer was tortured to death in western Kenya at the end of last month by fellow villagers who suspected him of being a magician. Police were said to be investigating.

The villagers, some 60 inhabitants of Senerwo, in west Pokot district, launched their witch-hunt for an unspecified reason. Ex-police officer Bonyo Chepnyok died after being tortured all night and was secretly buried, another man was taken to hospital in a critical condition and a woman survived with the loss of her ears.

## Sherpas scale Himalayan peak

KATHMANDU, Feb. 3 (AP) — All three members of a Nepalese Sherpa Himalayan expedition have scaled the 7,132-meter-high Mount Tilicho in the massive Annapurna range of midwest Nepal, the Ministry of Tourism said Wednesday.

According to a message received here Tuesday from the base camp, Gyalon Sherpa, 30, Angsarka Tsering, 28, and Gyaitzen Sherpa, 27, reached the summit of Tilicho Jan. 24. An official of Nepal's Ministry of Tourism described the conquest of a Himalayan peak as the first ever by a Nepalese expedition.

After spending about 10 minutes at the summit, the Nepalese summiteers descended to the base camp on the same day, it was reported.

A day earlier the climbers had set up their Camp-3 on Jan. 23 at 6,455 meters from where they had launched their final attack. The team had pitched its base camp on Jan. 17 at 4,400 meters. Camp-1 on Jan. 20 at 5,130 meters and Camp-2 on Jan. 22 at 5,630 meters, the ministry said.

# Three Americans jailed for imposing slave labor

NEW BERN, North Carolina, Feb. 3 (R)

— Three men who imposed a seven-day-week slave labor regime on casual farm laborers during which one man was literally worked to death have been jailed by a federal court.

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## Arms seized in consul murder case

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP) — Police seized ammunition, a gun receipt, pistol targets and a manifesto of a group called

"The Armenian Youth Federation" from the home of a teenager charged with killing the Turkish consul general, according to a police document. The document also said police found a .357-caliber bullet in the 1977 Chevrolet of Hampig Sassounian, who was charged Monday with the assassination of Kemal Arikan last Thursday. Also found in the car was a Nov. 18, 1981, plane ticket Los Angeles to Beirut. Sassounian's birthplace.

The list of items confiscated by police in last week's raid on Sassounian's Pasadena home was stapled to a criminal complaint charging the 19-year-old with the slaying. Authorities subsequently detached the list from the complaint. Witnesses said Arikan was shot by two assailants as he waited in his car at a stoplight. Investigators found a 9mm

two weeks and grossly overcharged for the things they bought. Complainants and slow workers were beaten, they said.

Witnesses said that one of the workers, Robert Lee Anderson, had begun coughing up blood the night before he died and had tried to stay in bed the next morning. But he was forced to work and collapsed in the 89-degree Fahrenheit (nearly 32 Celsius) heat.

Federal judge Earl Britt sentenced Harris, 39, to life imprisonment plus 15 years for contributing to Anderson's death last Sept. 13 and for kidnapping and holding men in involuntary servitude. His assistant, Dennis Warren, 19, received sentences of 20 years and five years for holding two workers in involuntary servitude. The sentences, to be served concurrently, make Warren eligible for parole in six years.

Richard Warren, 22, was given a sentence of six months plus five years for conspiracy to hold workers in slavery. But he has already served about three months in jail and expects to be released in the next 90 days.

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Several of the workers testified that they were forced to work in nearby bushes.

The list revealed that police recovered a gun receipt showing Sassounian bought a gun from Fowler Sports Center in Pasadena.

Sassounian, an Armenian whose family said he was raised with a heritage of bitterness against Turks, pleaded innocent to charges that he shot the consul general with a handgun.

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## Mombasa welcomes Western naval fleets

MOMBASA, Kenya, Feb. 3 (AP) — Like the Arab show fleets that have called here for centuries, Western navies are finding Mombasa a genial place in the sun to unwind and reprovise after weeks at sea.

More than 9,000 sailors from 15 ships of the U.S. British and French navies sampled the pleasures of this East African harbor in January after extended patrols in the Indian Ocean, a focus of superpower rivalry since the 1979 Iran hostage crisis. "Mombasa welcomes the U.S. Navy," read a T-shirt on sale at a boutique just a few steps from the terrace of the aging Castle Hotel, where several hundred American sailors came for spending time.

The biggest ship in port was the 84,000-ton aircraft carrier *USS Constellation*. Its 5,000 crewmen started coming ashore for liberty shortly after the ship dropped anchor Jan. 25 beyond the reef that restricts the entry of very large vessels into Mombasa's Kilindini Harbor.

The crewmen, who had been at sea 8 days, first had to queue up for several hours aboard the *Constellation* and then endure a bone-raking ride aboard small boats through a choppy surf to Mombasa. By most accounts, they reckoned it was worth it. It's difficult to keep secret a port call of a 1,072-foot aircraft carrier which could park 1,900 cars on its four-acre (1.6 hectare) flight deck.

But the U.S. Navy and the American Embassy in Nairobi would not name the other ships in the *Constellation*'s battle until an embassy spokesman was told they were all listed on the boutique's T-shirt.

The U.S. battle group was preceded in port by a four-ship Royal Navy flotilla, which

## ARAB HEALTH 82

The Hospital, Medical Equipment and Services Exhibition for the Middle East

20-25 February 1982 JEDDAH EXPO CENTER Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Open: 1000-1300 hours and 1800-2100 hours

### The Exhibition

ARAB HEALTH 82 is the largest event of its kind ever held in the Middle East. Nearly 450 companies from over 20 countries are mounting a comprehensive display of medical equipment and services, ranging from sophisticated EEG machines and scanners to theatre equipment, sanitaryware, clothing, furnishings and disposables.

ARAB HEALTH 82 is an outstanding event which should not be missed by anyone associated with medicine or with the planning, management and maintenance of health care services.

### Programme of Seminars

Under the Auspices of the Medical Faculty of King Abdul Aziz University

In parallel with ARAB HEALTH 82 a programme of open seminars is being organised at the Jeddah Expo Center on the afternoons of 23 and 24 February. Speakers will be leading Saudi and international specialists and subjects will include:

Road Traffic Accidents; Renal Disease; Parasitology; Paediatrics.

The seminars are open to all members of the medical professions — admission free. Further details can be obtained from the ARAB HEALTH 82 Seminar Desk at Al-Harithy's office from Saturdays to Wednesdays between 1630-1930 hours.



Organisers

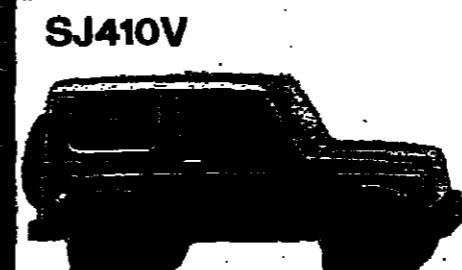
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After wrangling for 2 years

## France, Algeria sign gas deal

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP) — France and Algeria have agreed on three contracts for the supply of Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG). External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said Wednesday.

The agreement, which ended two years of negotiations, set a new price and an indexing formula for the gas to be delivered by Algeria's state-owned oil and gas company Sonatrach to the French state utility Gaz de France.

However, Cheysson said the new price, which is expected to influence Algerian negotiations with other European nations, would remain confidential. He said it was higher than France was paying to other long-term suppliers of gas, but lower than the price for current short-term agreements.

The accord involves raising the price of Algeria's gas under two contracts signed in

1964 and 1972 for the supply of four billion cubic meters annually.

A third contract, signed in 1976 involved the supply of another five billion cubic meters over 20 years. Although this contract was scheduled to go into effect last year, deliveries were delayed by the price dispute.

With the dispute resolved, deliveries are expected to begin next month. The accord signed Wednesday is understood to contain a double price arrangement whereby Gaz de France will pay a basic "market" price and the French government will pay a bonus to be used to finance a special Algerian development fund.

In all, France will receive 9,150 million cubic meters of gas per annum over a period of 20 to 25 years. The gas will be shipped to the Breton port of Montoir, which was com-

pleted in 1980 and has been idle since then. The port will also handle some gas destined for Belgium.

Cheysson said in return for buying the gas, French firms would book a number of contracts. He said Algeria was already going ahead with 15 projects totaling roughly \$6,000 million in the sectors of motors, airport construction, railways, a subway system, hydrocarbons and steel. "This is only a start," he said.

The minister also said the two countries intended shortly to sign an overall cooperation agreement. He summed up the deal as an example of how Third World countries could ensure earnings from commodity exports. He added: "We think a system resembling this gas agreement should be gradually set up on a world basis."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Reagan administration has pledged to get \$180 million from Congress for the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the end of next year. Lawrence Rosen, the U.S. representative on the fund, has said.

The fund, which is based in Rome, is seeking \$1,270 billion from 32 donor countries for the years 1981-82. The money goes mostly to help develop farming in the world's poorest countries — where the average person's income is \$300 a year or less.

Sartaj Aziz of Pakistan, the fund's assistant president, has been in Washington trying to get commitments. Congress has authorized the \$180 million in the budget for the year ending Sept. 30. It refused actually to appropriate the first \$40 million.

## Reagan vows to give IFAD \$180 million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Reagan administration has pledged to get \$180 million from Congress for the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the end of next year. Lawrence Rosen, the U.S. representative on the fund, has said.

The fund, which is based in Rome, is seeking \$1,270 billion from 32 donor countries for the years 1981-82. The money goes mostly to help develop farming in the world's poorest countries — where the average person's income is \$300 a year or less.

Sartaj Aziz of Pakistan, the fund's assistant president, has been in Washington trying to get commitments. Congress has authorized the \$180 million in the budget for the year ending Sept. 30. It refused actually to appropriate the first \$40 million.

## Financial Roundup

### Dollar rates advance halted

By J.H. Hammond

U.S. interest rates are heading. As a result, Eurodollar interest rates are now quoted at 15 1/16-15 13/16 percent, which are slightly down for the same one-month tenor Tuesday. The medium three-month rate is dealing at 15 13/16-15 15/16 percent, while the one-year stands at 15 1/4-15 1/4 percent.

In the European Wednesday bourses, some determined continental central bank support pushed the dollar down, but the trend was already there after profit-taking set in from the short of business. The British pound went back to 1.8700 levels from 1.8540 Tuesday, while the erratic French franc also registered a gain to trade at 5.9560 from 6.0200 levels the previous day. In other currency news, the Swiss franc was weaker at 1.8790, while the yen continued to be under pressure at 233.60 after the revelation of the trade deficit figures for Japan for January.

In the United States, several more commercial banks upped their prime lending rates to 16 1/2 percent, but others held back, as yet uncertain over the direction the dollar would take during the coming days. The Federal Reserve Board continued to find itself intervening in the money markets to try and bring interest rates down, but dealers in New York described the "Fed's" actions as being "ineffective" for the time being in the face of strong demand for the dollar. "Fed funds" rates themselves remained high at 15 1/4 to 15 1/2 percent Tuesday night in New York.

In the local markets, riyal deposit rates fell back by up to 1/4 percent in some tenors, reflecting an adjustment in rates after the sharp rises seen Tuesday. Both the money markets' and exchange markets were reported to have been quiet however. In the bullion markets, gold continued to fluctuate erratically between \$379-382 per ounce with bullion prices depressed by the dollar's firmness.

The dollar slipped back in late New York trading after Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's comments that the United States would still experience a fall in U.S. interest rates in early 1982 and that the Federal Reserve would soon have a solution to solving the distortion problems that have been seen in the U.S. weekly money supply figures — figures to which the money markets are turning more and more each week as providing a short-term indicator of where

Tuesday night in New York.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London 378.50

Paris 372.50

Frankfurt 380.98

Zurich 378.50

Hong Kong 379.39.

### Belgium acts to set economy moving

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AFP) — A package of measures designed to get the economy going again was announced here Wednesday by Premier Wilfried Martens, whose center-right government installed since December has been given a year's "special powers" by parliament.

The value added tax (VAT) on all construction work and renovation to buildings is cut from 17 to six percent until the end of 1983. Capital gains tax on vacant land is abolished. The VAT on the sale of gold ingots and coins is cut from six to one percent.

#### London commodities

##### Closing Prices

	Wednesday	Thursday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	378.50	380.00
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	439.30	424.15
3 months	454.50	449.50
Copper cash	859.00	861.50
3 months	889.00	890.75
Tin cash	882.50	858.00
3 months	8067.50	7750.00
Lead cash	337.00	344.90
3 months	348.50	355.50
Zinc cash	448.00	457.25
3 months	454.50	463.50
Aluminum cash	595.50	596.00
3 months	618.75	619.25
Nickel cash	3135.00	3112.00
3 months	3172.50	3155.00
Sugar March	174.70	178.70
May	177.60	180.60
Coffee March	1219.50	1230.00
May	1171.50	1182.00
Cocoa March	1173.50	1156.00
May	1153.50	1140.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton.  
The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653900, Jeddah.

### AT and T profits jump to \$6.8b

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP) — American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the world's largest corporation, earned \$6.89 billion in 1981, a 13.7 percent increase over 1980, it was announced here.

The company reported Tuesday its 1980 operating revenue was \$58.2 billion a 14.4 percent gain over 1980's \$50.9 billion. Under an agreement reached with the U.S. government in January, AT & T plans to dispose of its 22 operating companies and concentrate on equipment development and production, as well as long-distance telephone and communications services.

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KOSTRENA	Jug	8-2-1982	Dammam
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**MUBARAK'S STYLE**

The understated style adopted by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as he visits Washington contrasts sharply with the rather dramatic entrances his predecessor, the late President Anwar Sadat, used to make on the international arena. Mubarak has shown himself up to now a thorough realist, who is carrying to Washington a realistic political and economic brief, requiring answers for clearly defined problems — answers which are well within the horizons of his hosts.

Mubarak's style has also made for a much softer line on the relations between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world. This has not gone unreciprocated — to the extent that the Iraqi chairman of the National Assembly has recently called for a clear distinction to be made between the role played by Mubarak during Sadat's regime, and his new role.

The Americans of course are paying careful attention to the extent of the improvement in relations between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world. It is interesting to know now which way Washington will tilt — will it go some way toward the Egyptian president's position, or will it burn some more bridges?

### Saudi Arabian press review

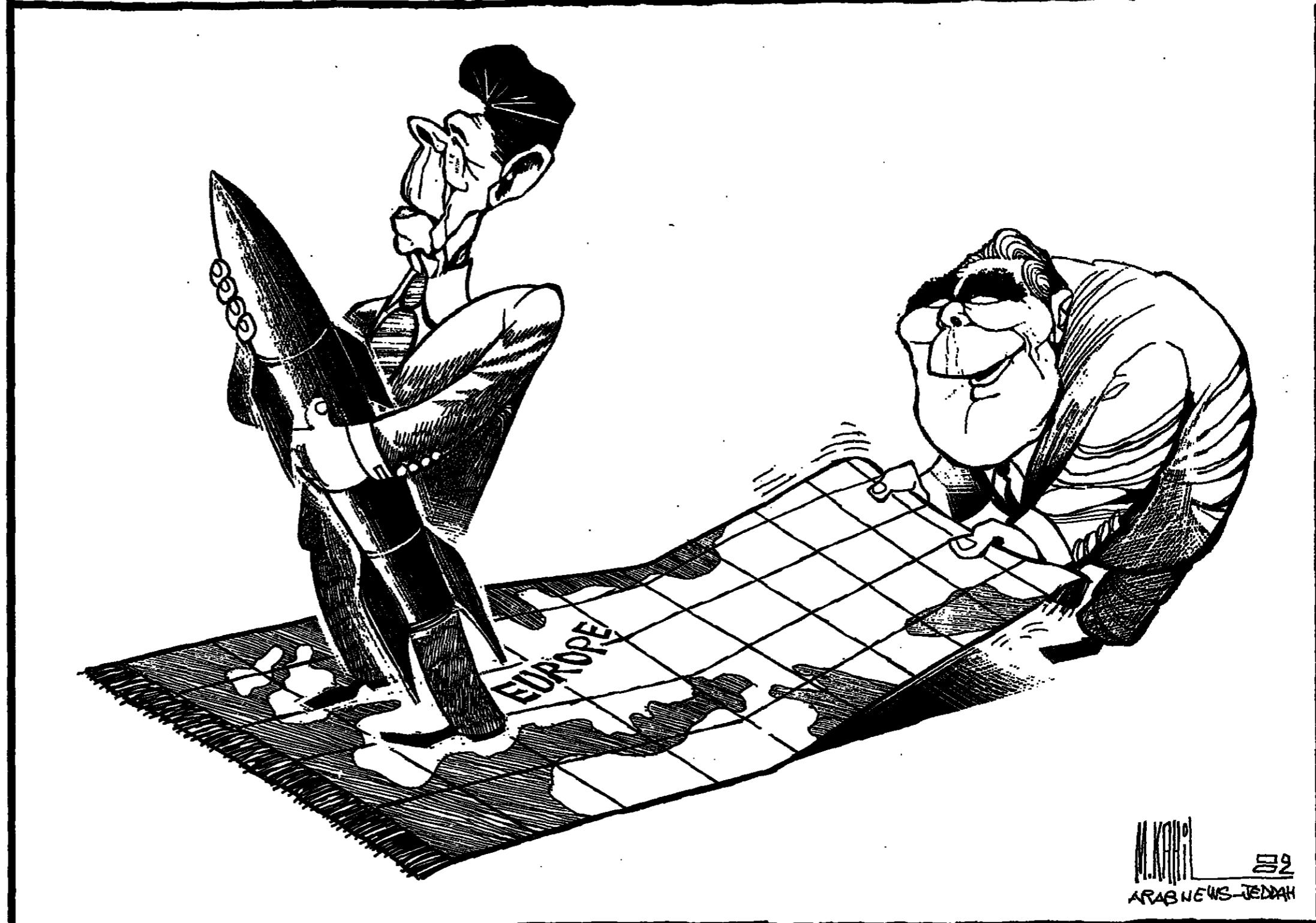
The application of Holy Quran and the Divine Law (Sharia) in the daily lives of Muslims and the important role of Islamic jurists and thinkers in the service of Islam as highlighted by King Khaled's address at the Jurisprudence Council Academy and the outcome of French Defense Minister Charles Hernu's visit to Saudi Arabia figured for editorial comment in Wednesday's newspapers.

Dealing with King Khaled's address, *Al-Madina* stressed the necessity of reviving the important role of Islamic jurists and thinkers in Islamic societies. It said the significance of the Islamic religion could be enhanced further on a global basis "if all Islamic states coordinated their policies in the social, political, economic and religious fields in accordance with the Divine Law." "The Islamic thinkers can play a vital role in this regard," it added.

*Al-Bilad* hailed the King's address which it said stressed the significance of the Muslims' adherence to the Islamic faith and Sharia. It noted the keenness and determination of the Kingdom's leadership to promote the cause of Islam for the welfare and progress of Muslims in all spheres.

Commenting on the visit of the French Defense Minister Charles Hernu to Saudi Arabia, *Okaz* said it reflected the deep-rooted France-Saudi cooperation in all spheres.

The visit promoted the strengthening of the military capabilities of the Saudi Arabian armed forces for preserving the country's sovereignty and integrity. The Franco-Saudi defense cooperation could lead to achieving self-sufficiency by the Kingdom in the military field. It will also help in keeping the region free from



## Student riots over price hikes jolt Numeiri

By Roger Owen

The recent student riots over shortages and high prices in Sudan were a jolt to President Jaafar Numeiri but no one expects the regime to fall as long as the army remains loyal. All the same, the disturbances serve notice of opposition to Numeiri's failure to manage an ailing economy.

In spite of official promises, the giant Kenana sugar complex on the White Nile is still not able to meet all the country's requirements. The gasoline needed to run the transport system in Africa's largest country is rationed and can usually be obtained only after long hours of queuing.

Sudan's position as a poor relation on the edge of the Arab oil economy does not help either. Perhaps as many as half-a-million workers, many highly trained professionals, have left to work in the Gulf, leaving huge gaps in the administration and the technical services. The money they send home fuels inflation, sucks in imports and raises the demand for many government services, particularly electricity.

to near breaking point.

With exports able to pay for only a third of imports, and with a foreign debt of some \$3 billion to \$4 billion, Numeiri has been forced to impose austerity measures as a condition for continued international assistance.

Last November's economic curbs resulted in cuts in government expenditure and the removal of subsidies on basic foodstuffs like wheat and sugar imported on government account. By such measures, Numeiri obviously hopes to buy time until some of the main agricultural schemes begun in the mid-1970s finally pay off and enough oil is discovered to reduce the huge bill for imported energy.

He is helped by the fact that the opposition is very much divided and most of his major opponents discredited. The Communists still suffer from their failure to overthrow the regime in 1971, while much of their leadership has been arrested in a clumsy attempt to find scapegoats for the student protests.

The Muslim Brothers occupy an equivocal posi-

tion. They have representatives in the cabinet, and their members in the student movement seem more interested in using their control over Khartoum University to harass the vice-chancellor than to oppose the regime head-on.

It is significant that the big student demonstration of Jan. 5 was ignored by the Brothers and organized largely by center-liberal students, the one bloc unscathed by past failure. That was the protest in which soldiers opened fire over demonstrators' heads and shot one student dead.

Efforts are now being made to organize a united front of professional and other groups in support of a program designed to force the regime to release its political prisoners and return to orderly constitutional life. The death in Greece on Jan. 9 of the veteran opposition leader, Sherif El-Hindi, the one public figure who enjoyed general popular respect, will make such a program more difficult.

For the time being Numeiri's greatest worry will certainly be the threat to the 10-year-old Addis Ababa agreement which brought peace between

the North and the South of his country. In recent months he has not only dissolved the southern regional government, replacing it with a six-month period of direct rule by Gen. Rassas, but has also come close to adopting Joseph Lagu's plan of splitting the South into three separate provinces.

Lagu, the former leader of the southern rebellion, is widely believed to be willing to destroy the South's special status in Sudan to further his own political ambitions, which he feels have been thwarted by the Dinka tribe's domination of the southern administration.

If there is any government attempt to manipulate the results of the proposed referendum on the subject, there will certainly be a huge popular outcry. This can already be seen quite clearly from the response to Numeiri's brief arrest of some 20 leading southern politicians who had formed an organization to protest against his plan. Their return last month to Juba, the capital of the South, was the occasion for yet more anti-regime demonstrations.

## Polish authorities crack down on journalists

By Christopher Bobinski

WARSAW —

Polish journalists are paying a heavy price for their efforts over the last 16 months to give the press a measure of credibility. Only two papers continued to come out in Warsaw when martial law was imposed, the Communist Party paper and the army paper. The authorities also left themselves one radio station and one TV channel and 16 newspapers in the provinces.

Many journalists were interned that night. It is estimated that round 50 are still being held. Reliable lists circulating in Warsaw name 27 still interned as of Jan. 15.

Communication between Warsaw and the provinces is poor, and it is hard to get a clear picture of what is going on outside the capital. The TV station in Wroclaw, in southwestern Poland, was particularly hard hit. Seven of its journalists are interned; one of them, Barbara Trzeciak Pietkiewicz, was a delegate to last July's Communist Party Congress.

However, a few newspapers have started publishing again, and the staff of around seven dailies and weeklies have been "verified." In Warsaw at least

30 journalists have been given the sack.

However, early fears that the authorities would go for mass purges of the press now seem unfounded. At first it was rumored that only a fifth of journalists would be taken back; now, apparently, the authorities believe such a policy would be too costly in political terms.

On specialist publications, where political views have little to do with the subject matter of the paper, the "verification" process has been perfunctory. The policy, overall, seems to be to sack some, scare others and praise a few to induce the required level of conformity.

Theoretically the Verification Commissions are made up of representatives of the party, army, the interior ministry, the censor's office, the government press office and the editor of the paper concerned. Sometimes many of the members of the commission don't bother to turn up. It seems the editor of the paper can defend his staff if he cares to — and finds the courage. Often verification is used to settle old scores, both personal and political.

Journalists who have been through the process are surprised at how long the memory of officialdom can be.

The commissions are supposed to establish people's views on martial law. In fact, discussion often comes down to why a long-forgotten piece about official bungling was written.

Some journalists have refused to go before the commissions. Zdzislaw Sierpinski, the music critic at *Zycie Warszawy*, who has worked for the paper for 34 years, wrote the editor a letter: "I don't want to go through explaining my ideals or views on my country and its present problems, for an hour or maybe two, especially if fear of losing my job was to be the motive force behind such activity."

Other journalists have decided to reach a sort of accommodation with the authorities. "The thing is to try to do as decent a job as possible. The present state of affairs can't go on for ever, and if the authorities demand that I write something that doesn't square with my conscience than I'll have to refuse," one young journalist said.

Journalists are also being taken in for talks with the police. Some are even picked up off the street. "The meetings are very civilized, but there's no doubt about it — they're out to scare people," one told me.

## America's jobless hit 9.5 million

By Robert Chesshire

WASHINGTON —

It was about as cold as Washington has ever known it, but the people began forming a desolate queue three hours before the church doors would open. They were America's dispossessed — virtually all black, many homeless, most jobless, many sick, all poor to the point that a handout of free cheese was incentive enough to endure the wicked temperature in a passive, well-ordered line.

All round them was the evidence of the multiple deprivations — battered homes with cardboard blocking broken windows, uncollected garbage in the sort of area where the garbage men who service the rest of this city live, derelict plots and abandoned cars. We were only a few minutes walk from the United States Capitol, but in another world.

Crueler even than people's poverty, was the indignity of queuing in the open for a government handout of surplus food worth about \$11. It was the soup kitchens of the Great Depression once more, a sight many Americans never expected to see again. Once the recipients had inched their way to the handout point, they had to produce their credentials — food stamps, Medicaid cards, proof of their poverty — as if standing in line in such cold for so little was not credential enough.

The place was one of six distribution points in Washington last month for the capital's share of 30 million pounds of surplus cheese that had accumulated in frozen store as a result of a dairy support scheme, and which is only being distributed now because it was about to deteriorate through old age. As the people waited — in queue that stretched

round two corners and out of sight to those hundreds of yards away, who were going to reach the church only to find that the cheese was finished — they voiced their bitterness. Their demands were not excessive — a decent job, a decent income, a decent place to live," said a mother of five who can't even find a job cleaning offices.

"All these people are going hungry, and Ronald Reagan living like a millionaire. Every time you turn round, it's 'cut, cut, cut,'" and he spends thousands of dollars on china for his table," said a building worker who has not had a steady job for 16 months. Next to him stood a divorced mother of three, whose children are all in foster care, and who is herself compelled to live in a hostel for single women. Unemployment benefits last a maximum of 39 weeks.

Twenty-four hours later I sat in the balloon of a small town a few miles into the Maryland suburbs to the north of Washington alongside 300 smartly-dressed, eager-faced, young middle-class people. Again they were mainly black, but this time they had enviable qualifications. Here were university research students, people who had done 10-years white-collar service to the Federal government, a man who had taught in junior high school for 10 years, a pretty radio reporter. But the common bond that had brought at least two-thirds of them to such gathering was unemployment.

An airline was about to hire 360 reservation clerks — one of the very few recent bright spots in the depressed economy — and these people had braved the blizzard, in which the Florida-bound airliner crashed later that day, to sit exams to decide

who might later be called for interview. Another seven similar sessions were to be held elsewhere.

American unemployment two weeks ago hit 8.9 percent, which is a staggering 9.5 million people. At least another 1.2 million are officially recorded as having given up the unequal struggle, and a further untold number are known to have disappeared from statistical view — among them young blacks, of whom 40 percent are registered as unemployed.

Allowing that the out-of-work are constantly changing, as one man finds a job and another loses one, it has been estimated that up to 30 million Americans may be unemployed at least briefly this year — nearly one-third of the labor force.

Under this pressure, organized labor is coming to heel in a remarkable way: the autoworkers, for example, have suggested wage cuts that can be translated into more competitive car prices, and

## Red Brigade members find it easy to go underground, stay anonymous

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — They have claimed responsibility for more than 45 terrorist attacks and are blamed for 64 killings. They are Italy's Red Brigades, kidnappers of Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier of the U.S. Army and scores of others. Here is a look at some of the people in the Brigades' underground cells, the society that turned them to terror, and their future.

By Clara Hemphill

ROME (AP) — They came from good families. One vacationed in the mountains with her parents. Another went to parties wearing a black dress and pearls. A third went to church every week.

All this they did before going underground with Italy's Red Brigades, linking up with others of their kind — middle-class college students, the children of policemen, doctors or government officials. One was a nurse, another a teacher, a third a railroad conductor.

They are members of the ultra-leftist urban guerrilla group that kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier on Dec. 17. The general was freed in Padua by police who stormed the "people's prison" where he was being held and arrested three men and two women "jailers."

Dozier told reporters that his captors were disciplined, smart and dedicated to their cause.

Many Brigades members started out as peaceful protesters with gripes about high prices, housing shortages, overcrowded schools or bad factory conditions. At some point they crossed the line, deciding violence was the only way to change a sluggish political system.

They somehow gain the notion that "in comparison with the society one has in mind, the existing society cannot be tolerated even for one day, and that compared with the repressive violence of state, revolutionary terrorism is merely counter-terrorism," said Alberto Ronchey, a leading Italian political columnist.

The blitz involved in the rescue was a stunning blow to the Red Brigades, but police say Italy has not seen the last of leftist terrorists. The U.S. Embassy in Rome has warned its staff that there may be further attacks against Americans and the military has stepped up security of Americans in Italy.

Police point out that a highly organized and disciplined group like the Red Brigades can rejuvenate itself despite arrests.

"When one man falls out, another steps in his place," said a police official.

Some turn to terrorism because of their frustration and anger over the stagnation in Italian society, where the bureaucracy is so tangled it takes six months to get a driver's license and often the simplest job such as

parking cars, requires a bribe to the proper person.

The unemployment rate is 9.6 percent and 70 percent of the jobless are under the age of 30.

Young people feel the political parties — which control everything from patronage jobs to state-owned television — don't represent them, claims Sabino Acquaviva, a sociologist at the University of Padua. The scandal-wracked Christian Democratic Party has been in power since World War II, and some have lost hope of ever getting it out of power.

The Italian Communist Party is no longer perceived as a revolutionary force.

"Twenty years ago, it was proletarian. Now, it's petite bourgeoisie — people who have a house on the sea," Acquaviva said. "Now the party is considered social democratic."

The church has lost some of its traditional strength. Some of the early leaders of the Red Brigades were strict Roman Catholics before they resorted to terrorism.

The need for total and definitive answers, the rejection of doubt, are at the same time Catholic and Communist," Italian journalist Giorgio Bocca said.

Acquaviva said rapid industrialization and migration from the poor south to the more prosperous north has destroyed the traditional family structure in many cases. Five million people have moved to the north in the past 20 years.

"The young people feel abandoned. There is no longer a sense of community," Acquaviva added. "It's a crisis of values that touches everyone."

Antonio Savasta, 27, one of the suspects arrested in the raid that freed Dozier, grew up in a working class neighborhood in the outskirts of Rome. His father was a policeman. As a high-school student, Savasta organized demonstrations to protest overcrowding and to demand an end to triple sessions that meant children went to school for only a few hours a day.

"At the age of 16, he stood up and led a demonstration of 2,000 people," an old friend told an Italian reporter. "The group demanded another school and they won."

Like many young Italians, he joined "Autonomia Operaria" (worker's autonomy), a group of leftist collectives active in factories, hospitals and schools. "Autonomia's" activities range from demonstrations against hikes in the cost of electricity to acts of sabotage and vandalism in hospitals and factories.

The loosely structured groups have not been outlawed, but police believe the Red Brigades draw new recruits from their ranks. Some "converted" to the Red Brigades in jail after being arrested in demonstrations.

Stefano Petrella, 21, a "Brigatista" arrested Jan. 4 in Rome, went to a youth

church group as a teen-ager. His father died when he was 16 and a favorite cousin died the same year. As a student at a technical high school, he started attending "Autonomia" meetings. In 1979, his sister and her husband were arrested on terrorist charges.

"He wanted to get his sister out of jail," an acquaintance said. "He wanted to show people she had nothing to do with it, that she was convicted for being the wife of a Brigatista."

Petrella talked to lawyers, visited his sister in jail, and organized demonstrations protesting what he considered were unfair arrests of members of "Autonomia." Then, he was arrested himself on charges of carrying a Molotov cocktail — a bottle-gasoline bomb — at a demonstration.

In jail, his friends say, he grew close to the Red Brigades.

"The formation of many terrorists happens in prison," an acquaintance said. "So many of these people get disillusioned with the legal system. (They think some) people are arrested only for their ideology."

Petrella was paroled in 1980, and went underground. Earlier this month, he was charged with one of the grizzliest murders in the history of the Red Brigades: the 1981 shooting of kidnap victim Roberto Peci, the brother of a former terrorist who turned state's evidence.

Susanna Romoconi, 30, who escaped from jail Jan. 3 when her comrades outside blasted a hole in the prison wall, was a political science student at the University of Padua. She vacationed in the mountains with her father, an air force official, and her mother not long before going underground.

She was active in feminist groups, including one called the new witches. The group attacked high-fashion stores with firebombs — saying the fashion industry exploited women — and kneecapped (crippled at the knees) a gynaecologist who they claimed was getting rich by performing expensive operations. She joined the Red Brigades, and later moved to Front Line, another leftist terrorist group.

She was arrested in December 1980, and, before her escape, was serving a seven-year sentence for forming armed bands, a catch-all charge used against terrorists.

Once underground, the terrorists disappear into the anonymity of working class districts in Italy's big cities. New recruits — who don't yet have police records — sign the leases on the apartments they rent, so police have no way of tracing them.

Emanuela Frascella, 21, also arrested in the Dozier raid, lived in the apartment in which Dozier was held captive. Her father, a well-known physician, rented it for her. Police say it's not difficult for the terrorists to blend into a neighborhood.

Van Jaarsveld, with an intimate knowledge of the creatures based on his hunting years, is



OPEN WIDE: This youth seems very unconcerned about the threat from this crocodile... of course it is a stuffed one. Live crocodiles kill more people in Africa than any other animal. Now that it is a protected species, it is valued for its leather and as a gourmet food.

*A gourmet treat, leather in demand*

## Crocodiles cause many African deaths, Zambezi farms raise them for market

By Stephen Taylor

SALISBURY (LOS) Angus van Jaarsveld loves crocodiles. Having once hunted the Upper Zambezi for the creature which kills more people in Africa than any other animal, he has a "close working relationship" with them.

Surrounded by thousands at his croc farm on the southern banks of the river, he grunts appreciatively as a week-old hatchling snaps a dragonfly out of the air and dismembers it with tiny needle teeth.

"Baby crocs have no sense for food. They just go for the movement," he says. "We have to teach these young ones to eat by rolling little balls of meat along the ground towards them."

Van Jaarsveld, with an intimate knowledge of the creatures based on his hunting years, is

now one of Zimbabwe's four commercial crocodile breeders. With an international ban on hunting crocodiles and alligators in the wild, prices have soared for the soft underbelly skin prized by makers of handbags and shoes.

Top hotels further up the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls offer crocodile tail on daily menus, either as bread-crumb steaks or chopped with lettuce as a "croc-tail cocktail."

The flesh has a flavor somewhere between veal and fish and the Crocodile Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe hopes that it will come to the attention of sensation-seeking palates abroad.

Zimbabwe is the world's top producer of fine skins, due to ideal breeding conditions on the Zambezi, but competition comes from Taiwan and South America.

"You need plenty of moisture and high temperatures for most of the year because a

crocodile's digestion is speeded up in hot weather and that makes growth faster," Van Jaarsveld says.

And his workers are unworried about wandering through pens where dozens of five-footers are basking in the heat with jaws agape having reached, at three years, the stage when they will be culled.

"Croc are creatures of routine and habit. These ones have been used to having men in their pens and being fed. They just would not attack," he says.

But farm-reared crocodiles which are returned to their natural habitat — as the farmers are required to do with a small proportion of their stock — quickly regain hunting instincts.

Van Jaarsveld was uncomfortably reminded of the speed with which crocodiles can kill when his dog took a large dog — a family pet — at the water's edge only a few hundred yards from the farm. "The conventional wisdom is that they are cowards. Everything has to be in the croc's favor before he will attack and even in the wild they only start to be a danger to man when they are about eight feet," he says.

## Development endangering Cote d'Azur

By Paul Webster

PARIS (LOS) — Space on the Cote d'Azur's overcrowded beaches will be even more restricted this year as the sands themselves are rapidly shrinking. The Environmental Department of the Var, whose 100 kilometers of sandy beaches contain the country's most popular holiday resort, has issued a warning that the "preservation of nature and bathing resort functions of holiday towns are in contradiction."

Put more simply, the environmental shock of a post-war boom in southern French holidays has undermined a delicate balance on the Mediterranean.

But an indication of things to come had been given by the pioneer resort of Saint-Maxime which became a popular family center in the 1930s. During the last 50 years its famous Croisette beach has shrunk by two-thirds after natural protection was destroyed to make way for tourist facilities.

"We might have been able to survive the loss of small stretches of sand like that at Mar-Viva at Seyne which has been washed away," an environmental spokesman said. "But wherever you look — Hyeres, Frejus, Saint-Tropez — we have a problem of shrinking sands."

In the Saint-Augustine zone a 30-meter deep band of sand disappeared recently, while in the Gulf of Giens more than four kilometers of beach, nearly 5 percent of the usable area of sands on the Var coastline are rapidly being swept into the sea.

This summer, thousands of booklets, entitled "Plages," will be given to holidaymakers to explain why they may be the last generation to profit from the coastline squeezed between the often pebbly beaches of the Alpes Maritime around Nice and the industrially-polluted beaches of the Bouches du Rhone littoral around Marseilles.

While rich Alpes Maritimes resorts like Cannes have spent millions of dollars creating beach areas — a project copied at Monaco — the Var coastline is strung with small fishing villages that will never be able to buy back their vanished assets.

"Nature had created a very delicate balance here," the environmental spokesman said. "But with the growth of concrete developments, the destruction of sand dunes to build tourist facilities, the impact of large-scale sewage plans and the ravages of campers we are throwing away our golden treasure."

## Memories of Mao's widow, 'gang' still haunt China

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (AP) — "It is right to rebel," down with revisionists," "long live Chairman Mao" screamed his widow as she was shackled and wrestled from the courtroom, sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve.

That courtroom spectacular, seen by millions on television, took place one year ago Monday, Jan. 25. Half of her reprieve time, intended for repentence, has elapsed and there is no official word on the celebrated defendant Jiang Qing who presided over the worst excesses of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Madame Mao, who was reviled daily in the press as a "fiend" and "snake" has slipped into obscurity behind prison walls. The 67-year-old former actress who often threw her trial into an uproar virtually has become a nonperson receiving not a jot of ink.

Chinese authorities have not responded to inquiries about Jiang Qing, her four "gang" co-defendants or the five generals who were convicted in China's biggest political trial.

Jiang Qing, presumed guilty from the outset, was convicted of trying to seize political power, of persecuting China's prime leader Deng Xiaoping and ordering the persecutions of hundreds of thousands, many of whom died.

In performances that earned her grudging respect, even from her enemies, she denied any wrongdoing. She denounced China's "revisionist" road and proclaimed she had carried out Mao's sacred instructions.

The military defendants, already jailed for 10 years, were convicted of plotting with late Defense Minister Lin Biao to assassinate Mao and stage a coup in September 1970.

Unofficial reports say Jiang Qing is in a prison in the Peking suburbs. Others say she is imprisoned in southern China where she performs light work — repair work through labor — like making dolls.

She is well-treated, allowed to read news-

papers and receive visits from relatives, a top government official said last autumn. He said he did not think she would be executed, no matter how unrepentant she might be.

Although he did not say so, almost no one wants the political liability of ordering the death of Mao's widow, especially now that Mao's virtues are being hailed.

By law, however, her sentence will be reviewed in two years. If she has not shown signs of reform, the execution is to be carried out, with a single bullet to the back of the head.

Chinese officials confirmed last fall that one military defendant, former air force chief Wu Faxian, has been released because of ill health. Another enfeebled convict, Editor Chen Boda, was released but admitted to a Peking hospital, according to a Hong Kong newspaper.

After the trial, the press crowded that justice was done and warned all leftists to mend their ways and toe the line. The predicted wave of followup trials, involving at least 200 persons, has not materialized. Only a handful have been reported.

Mao's nephew, Mao Yuanxin, apparently has not been tried although he was indicted as a major culprit for ordering bloody, factional warfare in northeast Liaoning province.

China's pragmatic leadership, however, apparently is convinced that what China needs now is stability and unity, not more trials to open up old wounds and schisms.

Although China says an ugly chapter in history has been closed with the trial, serious questions remain one year later about the strength of leftist opposition to China's liberal economic policies and political reforms.

China's leading theoretical journal *Red Flag* said this month that many people are worried "whether the gang of four counter revolutionary clique will be able to stage a comeback."

"We have conducted just trials of historic significance for their heinous crimes," it said in an effort to reassure the people.

"We can now proudly declare that the base on which the 'gang of four' had relied has completely been toppled," it said. "We have thoroughly repudiated the reactionary fallacy peddled by the gang."

Their criminal followers and zealots have been and are being removed from office, it said.

The leadership recognizes, however, that lingering leftist sentiments and die-hards are actively or passively obstructing progress. The leftists think China is moving too fast. They fear it is turning too wholeheartedly to the West, adopting decadent bourgeois ways, abandoning the revolutionary spirit and employing crass material incentives.

The leadership of Deng Xiaoping, therefore, is making limited concessions to those conservative elements.

## Belgian tea slated

JEDDAH — An afternoon Tea for the Belgian community wives will be held at the Ambassador's Residence on Saturday Feb. 6 from 5-7 p.m.

Lesser flamingo only nests in the Rift Valley of Africa. The two other smaller species, the Andean Flamingo and the James' Flamingo, are found only in the Andean highlands of southern Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

The flamingos seem to prefer brackish or salt waters. Even the inland species of Africa and the Andes breed in muddy, shallow alkaline lakes.

Both the curved bill of the flamingo and its feeding mechanism are unique. The bill's curious curve is to permit filter feeding in an upside down position — while the bird stands or swims along. The lower bill acts as a "bellow," pumping water and sludge through slots in the top bill, and across projections on the tongue which act as a sieve. The extra large tongue also prevents the swallowing of large food particles. These birds sieve out a wide range of plant and animal matter, algae, diatoms, protozoans, small worms, insect larvae, crustaceans and molluscs. In fact, if certain crustaceans are lacking in the flamingos diet, then the birds tend to be a washy pink color. Whereas in crustacean-rich areas the flamingos retain their exotic beak, legs and plumage.

In Roman days, flamingo tongues were regarded a delicacy and were often served at emperors' banquets. But since those days the flamingo has been hunted for its beautiful plumage rather than its meat. The bird is also a victim of natural disasters like the drying up of a lake, which results not only in loss of habitat, but can mean their feet are encased

in soda crystals — which can ultimately prevent the bird from feeding or escaping predators.

A further threat is that these birds are extremely skittish. In the past when light aircraft flew low over flamingo breeding grounds, the birds deserted it in a frenzy — with a disastrous loss of eggs and young. Conservationists now take steps to prevent this happening. But in places like the Bahamas where there once was a spectacular flock of these birds, there is little they can do about loss of habitat to coastal resorts and tourism.

All flamingos build a mud nest, a flattened cone-like structure with a dished top. The incubating bird sits atop this mound, its legs folded and projected out awkwardly beneath it. Three to four days after hatching, the young are strong enough to hop off the mound and herd with young of

To go two-up

# Liverpool strikes in second session

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AFP) — Liverpool steamed on. The red-shirted Merseyside masters, unbeaten in 1982, romped to its sixth successive victory beating Ipswich Town 2-0 in the first-leg of the English League Cup semifinal away at Portman Road Tuesday.

Ipswich could not stop the tide as Liverpool, after dominating much of the first half, took control in the second. In the 47th minute Terry McDermott jubilantly hammered the ball into an empty Ipswich net, after Paul Cooper had parried a fierce shot from Ian Rush, to give Liverpool the lead.

Rush, the new "wonder-boy" of Anfield, himself scored two minutes later, calmly beating the advancing Cooper after Sammy Lee

had sent him clear with a defense-splitting through ball. It was Rush's 18th goal of the season in only 22 senior outings. Liverpool's unbeaten run this year has now taken in eight wins and one draw in nine games, with a goal difference of 24 against two.

The victory, gained in front of a partisan Ipswich crowd of 26,690, will almost certainly ensure Liverpool entry to the final for the second successive year after contesting the second-leg at Anfield next Tuesday.

Arsenal moved up to fifth place in the English First Division with a 2-1 home victory over Wolverhampton, but it was not a convincing performance. Graham Rix and Paul Vaessen, who scored Saturday's winner against Leeds, were on the mark for Arsenal, while in between, loose covering by the home defense allowed Kenny Hibbitt to score a consolation goal for "Wolves".

Oxford United manager Ian Greaves, who hopes to be joining Wolves, watched the game and was suitably depressed. Only 15,163 — Arsenal's lowest crowd for seven years — watched the match but at least they saw the "Gunners" fire in two for the first time at Highbury this season.

West Ham United drew 1-1 with Manchester City in a real cliffhanger at Upton Park. Billy Bonds scored for West Ham ten minutes from time to save the day after Kevin Bond had put City ahead with a 73rd minute penalty. The draw was enough to push City above Ipswich, into third place.

Champions Aston Villa, having a lean time this season, beat second from bottom Sunderland 1-0 at Villa Park with David Geddis notching the only goal seven minutes after the interval.

Queens Park 1, Queen of the South 1

Division One

Division Two

Division Three

Division Four

Scottish Premier Division

Division One

Division Two

Division Three

Division Four

Division One

Division Two

As Rockets soar ahead

## Moses Malone at dazzling best

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP) — By the end of the third period, Moses Malone had scored 34 points. It was already enough for a good night's work in the National Basketball Association. But the best was yet to come.

The Houston center continued to pour it on in the last quarter, adding 19 points to his already-whopping total. His career-high 53-point output, coupled with 23 rebounds, helped the Rockets beat the San Diego Clippers 122-106 Tuesday night. "They were powerful, their inside game killed us and Moses was magnificent," said San Diego coach Paul Silas.

Malone hit 19 of 30 shots from the field, 15 of 18 free throws, had 11 offensive rebounds, collected four assists and blocked one shot in his all-around performance. Rocket coach Del Harris was just as impressed with his team's defensive play as he was with Malone's domination of the game. "Defense was the key," he said. "Even though Moses had a great game, we had good performances from a lot of people."

Harris referred especially to the performances of forward Robert Reid, who had 11 assists; Tom Henderson, who had nine, and Major Jones, who grabbed eight rebounds. San Diego puffed to within two points early in the third quarter when Michael Brooks helped them to cut the lead to 63-61. But Bill Willoughby, Malone, Mike Dunleavy and Alan Leavell all hit baskets as the Rockets outscored the Clippers 8-3 for a 71-63 lead and led the rest of the way. Michael Brooks led San Diego with 21 points.

In other NBA action, it was Portland 102, Kansas City 97; Golden State 119, Los Angeles 117; Boston 109, Indiana 105; San Antonio 103, Dallas 98; Cleveland 100, Washington 99; New Jersey 116, Chicago 112; Detroit 106, Atlanta 103 and Denver 128, New York 117.

Trail Blazers 102, Kings 97: Calvin Natt scored 27 points to lead Portland to a come-from-behind victory over Kansas City. The Blazers trailed the Kings by seven points, 60-53, early in the third quarter when Natt and Kelvin Ramsey ignited a 13-4 Blazer surge to give Portland the lead, 66-64. Natt had 10 of the 13 points.

After the Kings tied it again in the third period with a free throw by Jim Paxson, who had 24 points, a layup by Natt and another basket by Paxson gave the Blazers a 73-68 lead they never relinquished.

Warriors 119, Lakers 117: J.B. Carroll hit two free throws with no time remaining as Golden State rallied from a 10-point, fourth-quarter deficit to beat Los Angeles. Carroll was fouled at the buzzer by Jim Brewer and then went to the line as all the players stood on the side and watched him shoot. Carroll hit both free throws to give the Warriors their second victory at home against the Lakers.

Celtics 109, Pacers 105: Robert Parish scored 29 points and Larry Bird 26 as Boston

defeated Indiana. The Celtics, trailing by 10 points early in the game, had 26 free-throw attempts and made 18 of them in the final two periods. The Pacers, meanwhile, made only one of two foul attempts after taking up 57-52 half-time lead. Indiana still led by four points, 69-65, before a run of eight straight points put Boston on top to stay late in the third quarter.

Spurs 103, Mavericks 98: George Gervin had a game-high 32 points and Mike Mitchell scored eight in the last five minutes, rallying San Antonio over Dallas. The Mavericks took a 72-71 lead into the final period. But after a Kurt Nimpfus field goal put the Mavericks up 89-88, Mitchell scored six points on two free throws and two field goals, igniting an 11-4 San Antonio spurt for an insurmountable 99-93 Spurs lead with 2:45 to play.

Cavaliers 100, Bullets 99: James Edwards scored 21 points, Frank Johnson had 19 and Geoff Huston hit a key foul shot with 13 seconds remaining to lead Cleveland over Washington. Huston sank the second of two foul shots to give Cleveland a 99-96 lead in the closing seconds. The Bullets threw away the ensuing inbound pass and Ron Brewer hit a foul shot to seal the victory for Cleveland.

Washington's Don Collins led all scorers with 24 points.

Netts 116, Bulls 112: Ray Williams scored 31 points before leaving the game with a badly twisted ankle with six minutes remaining, helping New Jersey beat Chicago. The Bulls took a 93-91 advantage on a pair of free throws by David Greenwood, but Mike O'Koren tied the score on a driving layup and later put the Nets ahead to stay with a 15-foot jumper at 9:08.

Pistons 106, Hawks 105: Isiah Thomas completed a rare four-point play with two seconds to go and led Detroit over Atlanta. Thomas, who had a career-high 34 points, fired in a 25-footer for a three-point basket after taking an inbound pass from Kelly Tripucka, then hit a free throw to thwart a Hawk comeback that had seen Atlanta score 17 straight points in the fourth quarter.

Nuggets 128, Knicks 117: Alex English, Kiki Vandeweghe and T.R. Dunn combined for 72 points as Denver defeated New York. English scored 27 points, Vandeweghe had 24 and Dunn 21 as the Nuggets fought back from a six point deficit in the second quarter.

Dunn scored nine of Denver's last 11 points in the quarter, including a stiff shot three seconds before the buzzer that allowed the Nuggets to grab a 61-57.

### Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE						
Atlantic Division	Midwest Division	Midwest Division	Pacific Division					
W	L	W	L					
Boston	33	11	750	29	14	874	2	
Philadelphia	30	14	682	24	20	545	51%	
Washington	22	21	512	10%	22	22	500	7%
New Jersey	20	24	455	13	14	30	318	15%
New York	25	444	13%	13	30	302	16	
Central Division		Pacific Division						
Milwaukee	29	14	574	31	13	705	—	
Indiana	19	23	452	10%	24	17	585	51%
Detroit	19	26	422	11	24	18	571	6
Chicago	18	26	409	11%	24	18	571	6
Cleveland	9	34	209	20	13	31	295	18

## Holmes gets set for title-bout

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Larry Holmes, World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion, has started heavy training in preparation for his title against South Korea's Kim Sang-Hyun on April 11 at the Southern port city of Pusan, it was reported in Seoul on Wednesday.

Holmes, 32, arrived in Las Vegas, where the fight will be held, last Friday after training since January 9 in Pennsylvania. Cooney is expected to arrive later this month from his training camp in New York state. "My job is holding him and not letting him overdo it," said Holmes' trainer Eddie Futch.

Holmes is unbeaten in 39 fights. His match with Cooney, who is undefeated in 25 bouts, will be his 12th title defense since winning the crown in June 1978. Cooney, 25, has boxed a total of only six rounds in the past 27 months,

and only one in the past 17 months. Meanwhile, World Boxing Council (WBC) super lightweight champion Saoul Mamby of the United States will defend his title against South Korea's Kim Sang-Hyun on April 11 at the Southern port city of Pusan, it was reported in Seoul on Wednesday.

The 27-year-old Korean lost the world title to the Jamaica-born veteran American boxer exactly two years ago in Seoul and had been waiting for a rematch. Kim is now ranked third in the WBC challengers list.

It was learnt in Tokyo that American Davey Moore, who dethroned Tadashi Miura of Japan as World Boxing Association (WBA) Junior Middleweight champion, will defend his title against South African Charlie Weir in Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 24.

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Meima Jausovec of Yugoslavia was the only successful foreigner, beating Kate Latham of the United States 6-2, 6-2. While the other two foreigners contesting the first round, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and Eva Pfaff of West Germany fell without a fight.

However, the match which caught everybody's eye was the all-American clash between Billie Jean King and Ann Kiyomura. The veteran King walked off the court complaining that she was unable to concentrate and conceded the tie to her younger opponent. King and Kiyomura were level at one-set all with Kiyomura leading 1-0 in the deciding set. King had taken the first set at 6-3 and lost the second by an identical margin.

"I was fighting with myself all the time I was out there," said King, the eighth seed. "But I couldn't stand the idea that I wasn't giving 100 percent. I couldn't stand out there and go through the motions." King's action led to Kiyomura gaining the second round berth.

Andrea Jaeger dropped just one game as she blasted German Eva Pfaff 6-0, 6-1. The only other match which went the full distance was between Mary Lou Piatek of United States and fellow-American Anne Thompson. Thompson forced the issue into the decider by claiming the second set but could not reproduce the same form in the final set and faded out. Piatek won at 6-2, 1-6, 6-2.

### arab news Sports



Peter McNamara... begins with a bang

## Off-color King concedes match

Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Americans won seven out of eight first round matches Tuesday at the \$150,000 Detroit women's Tennis Tournament.

Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia was the only successful foreigner, beating Kate Latham of the United States 6-2, 6-2. While the other two foreigners contesting the first round, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and Eva Pfaff of West Germany fell without a fight.

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## McNamara perplexes Connors in opening tie

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 3 (AP) — In a match filled with unforced errors by the players and bad calls by the linesmen, Australian Peter McNamara upset Jimmy Connors 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 in the first round of the \$350,000 Molson Tennis Challenge Tuesday night.

McNamara, 26, joined Czechoslovakia Ivan Lendl, who swept Eliot Teltscher 6-3, 6-0 earlier, for the lead of the Group "A" round-robin standings. The top two qualifiers from the two four-man groups advance to semifinals Saturday. In the last match of the night, defending champion Vitas Gerulaitis demolished Adriano Panatta of Italy 6-2, 6-3.

Ranked 10th by the Association of Tennis Professionals, McNamara overcame having three apparent aces called back with some spectacular, though sporadic backhand shots.

"Let's face it, I'm the rabbit in the group, so I must say I've gotten off to a good start," said McNamara of his win over Connors, currently rated third. "I played as little negative, but I was able to move a little better and do a little bit more with my backhand in the third set."

McNamara, who beat Connors in the final of a Hamburg, West Germany, tournament in May 1981, broke quickly in the second game of the match before Connors came right back in the next game. Both players held serve until the eighth game when McNamara stopped Connors' serve and held to win the first set 6-3.

Connors, 29, opened a 3-1 lead in the sec-

## Two seeds make early exit

DENVER, Colorado, Feb. 3 (AP) — Unseeded Australian Phil Dent, ranked 62nd on the Volvo Grand Prix circuit, upset No. 2 seed and two-time defending champion Gene Mayer here Tuesday night with a 6-3, 7-5 first-round victory at the \$250,000 United Bank Tennis Classic.

Mayer, who was ranked seventh in the world, won the Volvo Grand Prix event in 1980 and 1981, when it was a \$125,000 tournament. In another upset, Terry Moor, an unseeded player outlasted seventh-seeded Steve Denton 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 in a first-round match.

Earlier matches saw Kevin Curren beat Victor Amaya 6-4, 6-7, 7-6. Qualifier Jay Lapidus knocked off Portes 6-4, 6-4. No. 4 seed Sandy Mayer easily disposed of Buster Mottram 6-1, 6-2 and Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid downed Rolf Gehring 6-4, 6-4.

Denton, whose world ranking skyrocketed to 24th after a runner-up finish at the Australian Open last December, served 15 aces in the two hour, two-minute marathon. But it was Moor's consistency that proved to be the deciding factor. With Denton leading

30-15 in the eighth game of the final set Moor rifled three consecutive winners past Denton for the service break, and won the final game at love to complete the win.

The 31-year-old Dent soundly outplayed Mayer in the first set. The second set was more of a battle of wits with the Australian eventually getting the upper hand to win 7-5. South African Kevin Curren came out on top after a long and finely-balanced encounter with Victor Amaya of the United States.

In first round doubles action, Fritz Buehning and Andres Gomez beat Mel Purcell and Van Winitsky 6-3, 6-3. The third-seeded team of Curren and Denton beat No. 1 seed Jose Luis Clerc and his colorful partner, Ilie Nastase, 6-3, 6-4.

Meanwhile, local favorite Guillermo Vilas and Paraguay's Victor Pecchi advanced to the second round of the \$75,000 Argentine Grand Prix Tennis Tournament at Buenos Aires Tuesday. Topseeded Vilas beat fellow-Argentine Gustavo Tiberti 6-4, 6-4, while Pecchi eliminated Argentina's Carlos Eastman 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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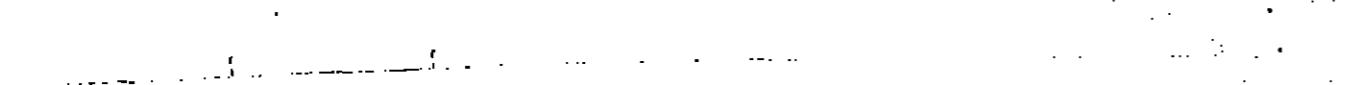
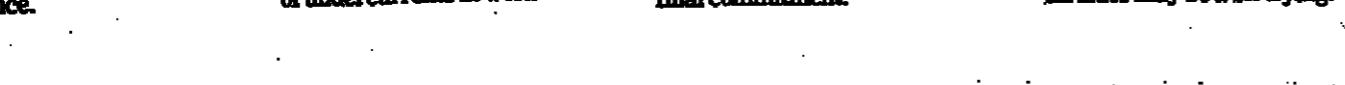
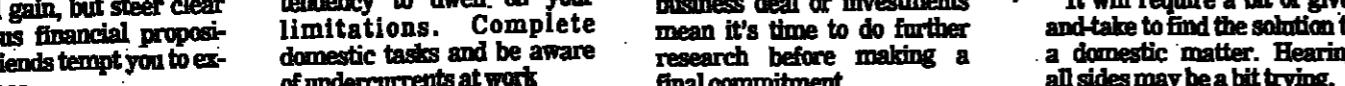
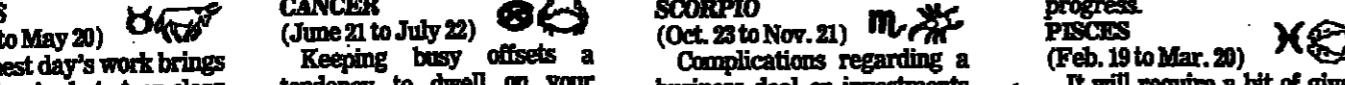
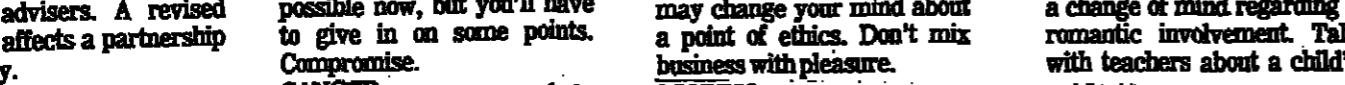
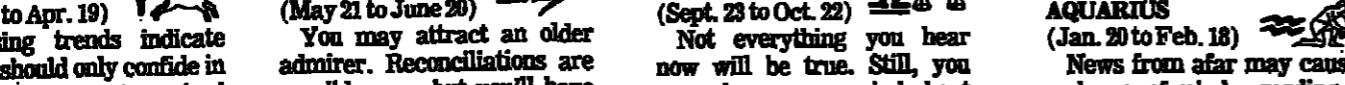
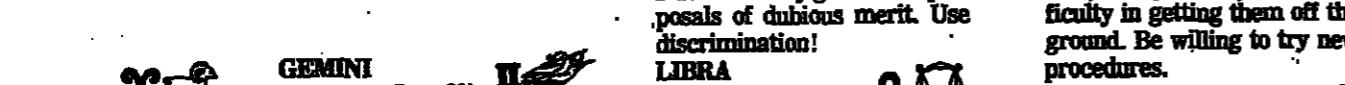
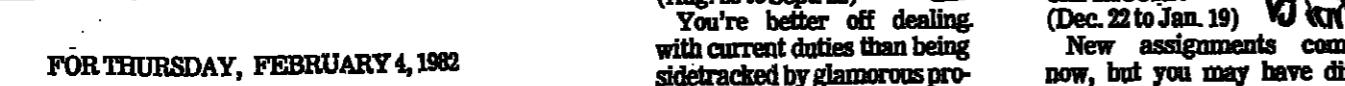
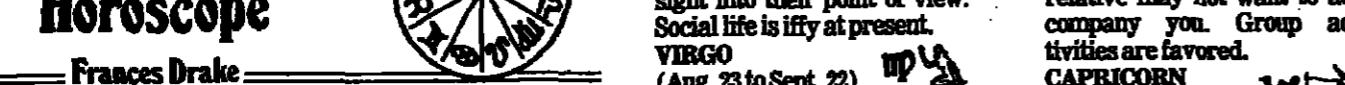
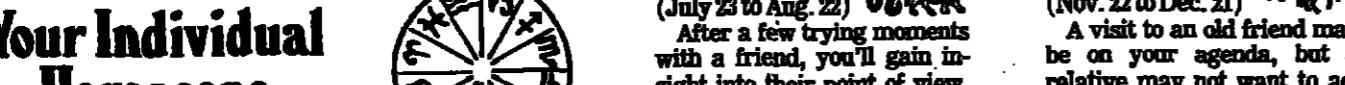
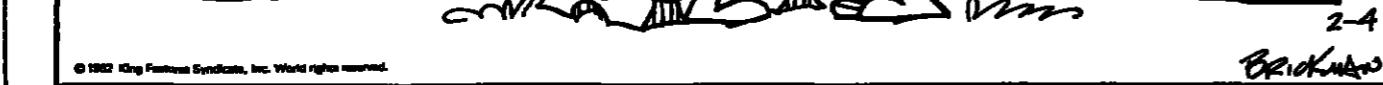
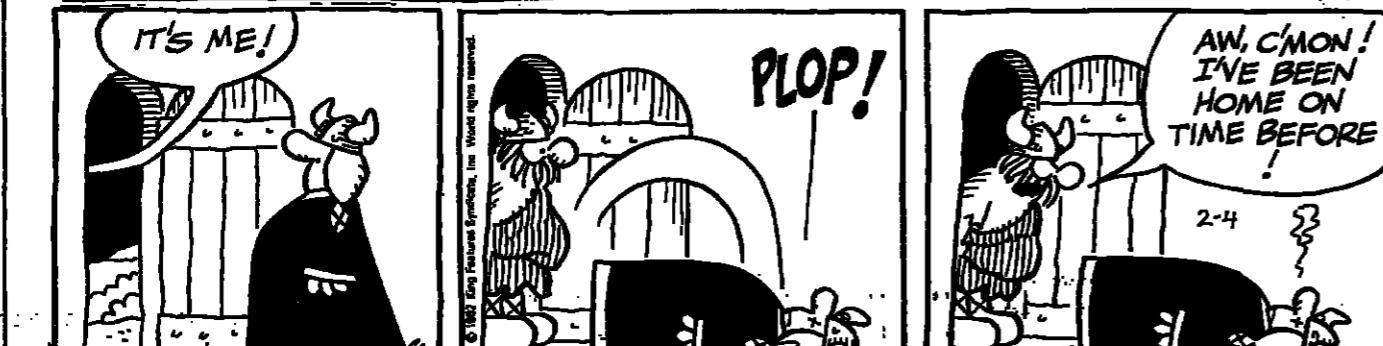
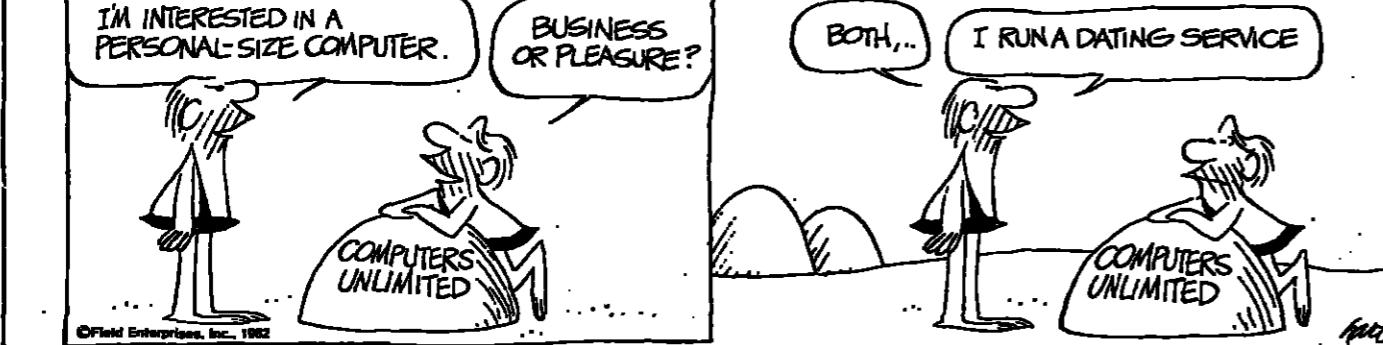
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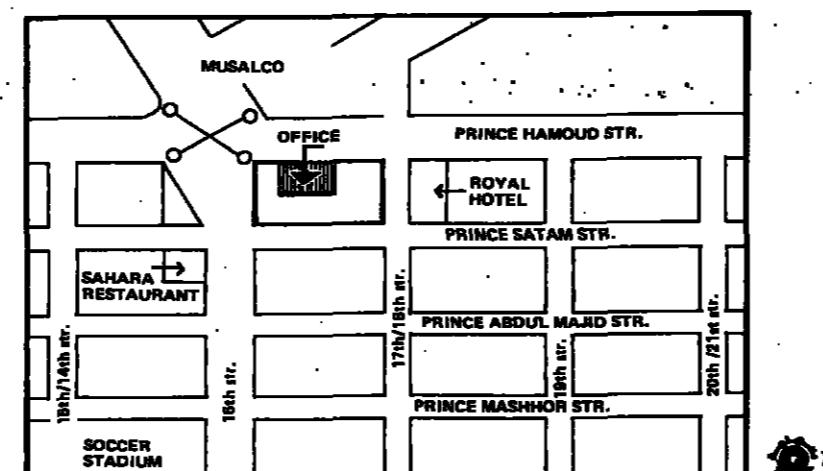
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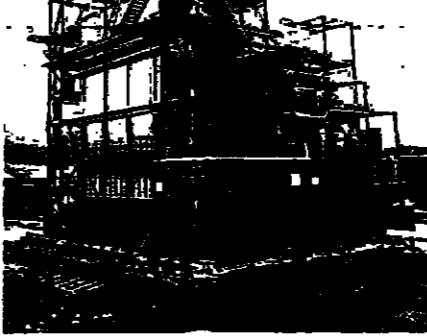
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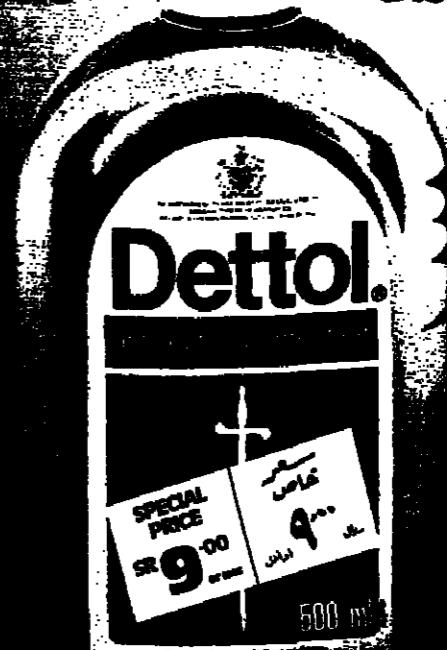
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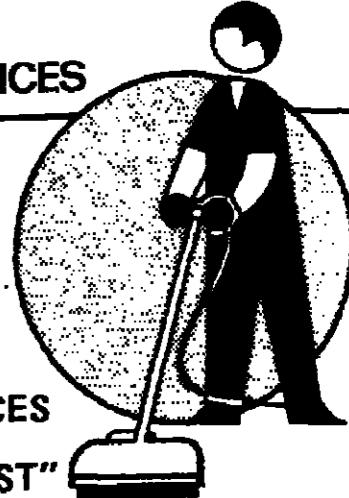
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### Over Polish crackdown

## NATO powers split on Madrid meeting

LONDON, Feb. 3 (R) — NATO governments are divided on whether to suspend the marathon European security conference because of the Polish crisis. Western officials said Wednesday.

While the United States believes there is little point in keeping the meeting going at a time of high East-West tension, West Germany says it is to the West's advantage to stay talking. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and most other NATO foreign ministers plan to speak out strongly about Poland when the conference resumes in Madrid Tuesday after a two-month break, the officials said.

In line with a decision to upgrade Western representation and to use the conference of 35 governments as a platform for a coordinated attack on Poland's martial law regime, other Western ministers will speak on the following Friday. Normally, the 15-month-long meeting, reviewing the progress of detente, would have resumed only at ambassadorial level.

Western officials said intensive consultations were under way to decide whether or not to press for a long adjournment once the foreign ministers have spoken on Poland.

The Madrid meeting, third in a series that started in 1975, opened in November 1980 and was due to end 11 months ago, but has been held up by a deadlock over disarmament. All European countries except Albania are represented, as well as the United States and Canada.

The 15 NATO nations and other Western governments such as Spain and Ireland are

## 14 youths hurt in Polish riots

WARSAW, Feb. 3 (R) — Polish police used teargas and spray water from street hydrants to disperse 3,000 young demonstrators in the Baltic port of Gdansk last Saturday, the government said Wednesday.

Official spokesman Jerzy Urban said police moved in when youths put flowers at the foot of the monument to workers killed in Gdansk riots in 1970. Fourteen persons were hurt and 205 arrested in the disturbance which was the worst reported in three months.

The official media denied that huge increases in the price of food and other necessities caused the trouble. They said the U.S. campaign against martial law was responsible and deserved. President Reagan as the "honorary leader" of the Gdansk riot. The monument where the crowd of students gathered stands outside the Lenin Shipyard where the Solidarity free trade union was born.

He also reported that students demonstrated on two evenings at the weekend at a hostel at Wroclaw, in western Poland, but described the incidents as unimportant. The official PAP news agency said the trouble coincided with protest rallies in the United States.

## Dissent on MX turned Reagan against Cleave

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (R) — Defense specialist William Van Cleave said Tuesday his appointment to head an arms control advisory committee was rejected by the White House after he criticized the administration's nuclear missile program.

Van Cleave said he was told over the weekend by presidential counsellor Edwin Meese that because of remarks last October, the administration no longer planned to name him chairman of a new general advisory committee on arms control. In an interview with Reuters in October, he said President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 40 MX missiles in fixed, hardened silos rather than making them mobile was a mistake which made the country more vulnerable to Soviet attack.

Van Cleave, an academic who served as a defense adviser to Reagan during the campaign, said in a telephone interview Tuesday: "If this is the attitude they have about honest dissent, I don't think I could serve in this administration."

A White House spokesman told reporters Tuesday that Van Cleave had declined to serve on the committee. But Van Cleave said this statement was startling and untrue.

White House spokesman David Gergen said in response to questions that Van Cleave had been offered only membership on the committee, not the chairmanship. The committee is supposed to advise on overall arms control policy. Van Cleave said that was an absurd claim since it was a matter of public record that the Reagan administration advised senators of its intention to nominate him as chairman.

### International

## French Communists seek takeover of major sectors

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — French Communist leader Georges Marchais called Wednesday for a broad program of nationalization in key sectors of the economy. Marchais was addressing his party's 24th congress, which will review the Communists' crushing electoral defeat last summer and their role as junior partners in the Socialist government.

The 61-year-old party general secretary, who Communist sources said was certain to be reelected at the congress despite growing criticism of his leadership, did not specify which industries he wanted nationalized. But he said that in order to achieve growth and higher standard of living, "the major means of production and exchange must become the property of society."

He added: "It is absurd to think we can bring about the new growth with private capital at the controls." At the same time, Marchais said his party was not seeking state control of the entire economy. It believed that sectors including small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, shops and craft trades should remain in private hands.

President Francois Mitterrand has said he has no plans to go beyond the projected nationalization of 11 major industrial groups and leading banks and finance companies during his seven-year term, ending in 1988.

In his speech setting the tone for the four-day congress, Marchais promised the Socialists "loyal and healthy competition" for the support of the people within their union on the left. Without mentioning the Soviet Union, he said the French Communists had in the past mistakenly accepted a big role.

Since the start, the conference has been used by the West to air charges that human rights are abused in Eastern Europe. A West German official said NATO leaders realized it might be difficult to reopen the conference if there was a long break. Some diplomats said a lengthy adjournment might be acceptable even to Communist countries because it would save them from further public attack over Poland and human rights.

Western diplomats expect Communist delegations will try to prevent NATO foreign ministers raising the Polish issue next week, but say any such move will fail because conference rules allow all questions relating to detente to be discussed. The conference has already agreed on some improvements concerning human rights, such as the reunification of divided families and improved access to information for journalists.

But major hurdle remains on a proposal for a European conference to discuss advance notification of troop movement and maneuvers and other "confidence-building" measures.

Moscow has agreed to extend such measures over the whole of its European territory but wants matching concessions to cover Western military movements in sea and air approaches to Europe.

### Report tabled in parliament

## S. Africa urged to liberalize security laws

inequitable and lacked adequate controls.

This could be partly corrected by doing away with the present police ministry and establishing a new ministry of law and order with two separate components, the police and a directorate of internal security, reporting directly to the minister, the report said. But it said the review of preventive security measures should be separate and remain in the hands of the ministry of justice.

To tighten control over security actions, the commission recommended that a panel consisting of three legally trained members be appointed by the government to review orders issued under security legislation. The minister of law and order would have to submit his reasons for such actions to the panel.

idea that there was a universally applicable "model of socialism." But now, he said, they had firmly rejected this view and aimed to build "socialism in the French style" based on freedom, democracy and workers' self-management in a multi-party state.

The congress attended by some 2,000 delegates and foreign Communists including Kremlin politburo member Konstantin Chernyenko, is the first national gathering of the party since its setbacks in last year's elections. Marchais won only 15 percent of the vote in the presidential contest, while the Communists' strength in the 491-member National Assembly was cut by half to 44.

In an unrelated development, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson confirmed Wednesday Mitterrand's trip to Japan in April and told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that the visit was of "exceptional interest" as "the first visit of a French head of state to that country."

Cheysson said it "will be an occasion to develop Franco-Japanese relations, mainly in industry and culture, and to expand the convergent fields of interest between two countries confronted with similar problems of access to natural resources."

Asked by committee president Jean Lecanuet to comment on the Middle East, Cheysson spoke of the "importance of the evacuation of the Sinai (by Israeli forces) since this operation is the beginning of applying (United Nations) Security Council Resolution 242 and a demonstration that negotiation in the Middle East can lead to results."

He said France was contributing to this process by "agreeing to participate in the multilateral (peacekeeping) force in the Sinai."

## 7th strike in 3 weeks

## British trains hit again

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers.

ASLEF strikes have paralyzed the rail network for 10 of the last 22 days.

British rail, losing million pounds (\$11.22 million) a day during the strikes, warned Wednesday it is reaching the 100 million-pound (\$1.87 million) limit set by the Conservative government on short-term borrowings from which it pays wages.

## Hijacked plane returns to U.S.

MIAMI, Feb. 3 (R) — An Air Florida plane forced to fly to Cuba Tuesday by a lone hijacker returned safely to Florida later in the day.

Airline chairman Eli Timoner told reporters the hijacker was described by passengers as a young Latin male, had threatened the crew with a bottle he claimed contained inflammable liquid during a flight from Miami to Key West. "He wanted to go to Havana and we accommodated him," Timoner said.

He said that after the Air Florida Boeing 737 landed at Havana Airport, the hijacker

released the 71 passengers and five crew and surrendered to the authorities. The airliner stayed in Havana for two and a half hours while passengers and crew were served refreshments in the airport terminal. It then returned to Florida.

It was the first hijacking of a U.S. airliner to Cuba since an Eastern Airlines L-1011 was forced to Havana in July last year by two men carrying petro bombs. The previous summer there had been a rash of hijackings by homesick Cuban refugees disenchanted with the United States after arriving in the May, 1980, "freedom boatlift" from Cuba.

reached the 71 passengers and five crew and surrendered to the authorities.

who could summon persons affected by the orders to testify on their own behalf.

The report also recommended that, as circumstances could change many cases under security actions should be periodically reviewed, at intervals of six months in the case of persons detained without charge and 12 months in other cases. Present legislation gives security police the power to detain suspects without charge virtually indefinitely and only vaguely defines what constitutes internal security offenses.

No official figures on detainees in South Africa are released. But records kept by civil rights groups put the number of persons held without charge at more than 100, many of whom have been detained for several months.

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## Reagan, Mubarak reaffirm commitment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak pledged Wednesday to redouble their efforts to achieve a lasting Middle East peace and reaffirmed the close ties between their two countries.

"Without setting deadlines, I personally believe the time has come to get on with the task before us, and the sooner the better," Reagan said in an official arrival ceremony in the White House East Room for Mubarak. He told Mubarak his visit is testimony that the good relations between the United States and Egypt are "more than a contact between individuals; it's a commitment between nations."

Mubarak arrived Tuesday for a four-day official visit to Washington, his first since taking over as president of Egypt following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat Oct. 6. A major purpose of the visit is to demonstrate that the good relations established under Sadat will continue under Mubarak.

Mubarak told Reagan, "We are here to reaffirm our commitment to work together for peace and reconciliation" in the Middle East. "We must redouble our efforts... to establish a just and comprehensive peace," Mubarak said.

The two leaders stood side-by-side while the U.S. Marine Band played the national anthems of both countries. In a forceful statement, Mubarak called for self-determination for the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The key to peace," said Mubarak, is to solve the "Palestinian problem... based on mutual recognition and acceptance." "The Palestinians need your help and your understanding," Mubarak told Reagan. He said the goal of self-determination for the Palestinians "cannot be denied" and also offers Israel's best hope for peace in the Middle East.

A heavy rain forced the ceremony indoors, where Reagan greeted Mubarak warmly. The president said, "Your visit reaffirms our friendship and all Americans thank you for that reaffirmation." Security around the White House was tight with large numbers of both Egyptians and American security personnel on duty.

Reagan said "good people of the world" such as Americans and Egyptians should stand together to repel outside aggression in the Middle East. Regarding the Camp David peace accords, signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States in 1979, Reagan noted that the question of Palestinian autonomy will be the remaining unfinished business from the accords following the withdrawal of Israel from the Egyptian Sinai in April.

"In the spirit of understanding, we must address the remaining issues in the negotiations for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza and chart a course that will build on that which has already been done," Reagan said in voicing his support for the process stated by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter. He said others must be brought into the Camp David process "because no matter how long and arduous, it offers the best opportunity for tangible results."

"In the months ahead, we must maintain our flexibility, yet never lose sight of the goal of establishing a lasting and comprehensive peace that will provide security and justice and a better life for all of the people in the Middle East," Reagan said. By citing the need for flexibility, Reagan seemed to be holding open the possibility of another approach to resolving the Palestinian dispute.

It was Reagan's most detailed statement as president on Camp David and the search for a Middle East peace. That he made it with Mubarak at his side was no coincidence since the administration is worried that interest in the Camp David process might wane following the return of the Sinai to Egypt April 25.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazen

Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking... Sorry, I mean to write about people who are accustomed to public speaking, who, after they leave their high, or not so high, public office, have nothing left to sell but their ability as public speakers.

Most famous and most highly paid among those are Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford. Old Henry now often takes time off from worrying about the state of the world — and the state of the Reagan administration's thinking about the same — to deliver a speech to such august bodies as the Society of Used Car Dealers in Dallas, or the Junk Food Proprietors Association in Las Vegas. The prices he commands run into thousands of dollars per after-dinner remark or two on such topics as "whether the Chipped Potato?" or "Red threats and the Polish Quiescence."